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to it and of interpreting the final figures which it produces. With reference to the mental tests Prof. Thorndike is himself careful to say that he does not regard the particular tests as an adequate measure of mental resemblances in general and that the conclusions reached have reference only to the traits tested. This should, of course, be borne in mind in estimating the justification and weight of the general inferences above mentioned. That Prof. Thorndike himself seems sometimes to forget this and to underestimate the intricacy of the action and reaction of heredity and environment is perhaps the chief criticism to be brought against the paper.

Full tabular statements of the original data in the case of the twins and of the various stages of the statistical evaluation are given; but so far as the reviewer has discovered, this is not the case for the siblings with whom the twins are compared.

E. C. S.

Sociological Papers, III. By G. A. REID, W. McDougall, J. L. TAYLER, J. A. THOMSON, P. GEDDES, A. E. CRAWLEY, R. M. WENLEY, W. H. BEVERIDGE, G. de WESSELITSKY, MRS. S. WEBB, and H. G. WELLS. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1907. pp. xi, 382.

Like its predecessor (this *Journal*, xvii, 1906, 429), the new volume of the Sociological Society's publications contains eleven original papers, accompanied by discussion, written communications, and the author's reply. The high level of the two previous volumes is fully maintained. Indeed, it is probably safe to say that there is no annual volume which offers a greater interest to philosophically inclined students of the sciences of life and mind.

The eugenic problem is approached from two sides, practical and theoretical. In his paper on *A Practical Eugenic Suggestion*, Mr. McDougall advocates the remuneration of the services of every person belonging to a specially selected class (*e. g.*, the class of civil servants) not, as at present, according to some rigid scale, but according to a sliding scale such that his income shall be larger in proportion to the number of his living offspring. From the theoretical side, Dr. Reid endeavors, in *The Biological Foundations of Sociology*, to throw light on the questions of human heredity and variability; and Dr. Tayler, in *The Study of Individuals (Individualogy) and Their Natural Groupings (Sociology)*, advances the thesis that the fundamental social formations are determined by the native characteristics of individuals.

A paper of great general importance to students of sociology is Professor Thomson's essay on *The Sociological Appeal to Biology*. The writer discusses various borderland problems involved in the relation of the two sciences, and thus places in their right connection a number of previously isolated studies. Professor Geddes's third paper on *Civics (A Suggested Plan for a Civic Museum or Civic Exhibition and its Associated Studies)* continues his attempt to afford insight into the life processes of the city.

A division of sociology not hitherto represented in the present series of publications, that of religion, is opened by Mr. Crawley's paper on *The Origin and Function of Religion*. Religion is defined as a psychic tone, temper, or diathesis; its sphere is the consecration of such elemental concerns as birth, adolescence, marriage, sickness and death; its objective, in one word, is life; and its first and last biological result is to raise human nature to a higher power.

Sociology is applied to the interpretation of concrete social phenomena in three papers: those of Professor Wenley on *Sociology as an Academic Subject*, by Mr. Beveridge on the *Problem of the Unemployed*, and by Mr. de Wesselitsky on the *Russian Revolution*.

Finally, two methodological papers (Mrs. Webb, on Methods of Investigation, and Mr. Wells, on The So-called Science of Sociology) deal with matters of practical procedure in sociological investigation.

M. W. WISEMAN.

American Philosophy. The Early Schools, by I. WOODBRIDGE RILEY. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1907. pp. 595.

This work attempts to give a thorough and consecutive account of philosophy as developed in the United States from the landing of the Pilgrims to the advent of Emerson. It is based upon individual investigations, many rare works and unpublished manuscripts, and presents an account of the most important speculative movements, as they were transferred from Europe and developed during two centuries, thus slowly preparing the way for Emerson. It is the result of a three years' tenure of the Johnson Scholarship at Johns Hopkins. The chief sections are Puritanism, Idealism, Deism, Materialism and Realism. The present volume does not come down much beyond 1850.

Die Kultur der Gegenwart, ihre Entwicklung und ihre Ziele, herausgegeben von PAUL HINNEBERG. Teil I, Abteilung VI, Systematische Philosophie. Tuebner, Berlin and Leipzig, 1907. pp. viii, 432.

This volume is one of a series intended to present in encyclopedic fashion the whole circuit of modern intellectual life both theoretical and practical. Of the total work six volumes have appeared besides the present one upon Systematic Philosophy, for which the editor has been able to call to his assistance the ablest of German scholars. A work with a table of contents like the following is its own strongest commendation: DILTHEY, The Nature of Philosophy; RIEHL, Logic and Epistemology; WUNDT, Metaphysics; OSTWALD, Philosophy of Nature; EBBINGHAUS, Psychology; EUCKEN, Philosophy of History; PAULSEN, Ethics; MÜNCH, Pedagogy; LIPPS, Ästhetics; PAULSEN, The Future of Philosophy.

E. C. S.

Sammelbericht über die neuere Forschung in der Gedächtnis- und Assoziationspsychologie aus den Jahren, 1903-4, by HENRY J. WATT. Off-print from the Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol., 1906, 7 (Lit.), 1-48.

The author passes under critical review the more important papers in a bibliography of some sixty titles upon memory and the associative processes published during the years 1903-1904. The papers are treated in thirteen sections upon the following topics: General questions, General effects of practice, Methods and Instruments, Economical learning, Retention (perseveration), Influence of the feelings on memory, Recognition, Processes of thought, Association, Mediate association, Reaction times, Visual ideas, Characteristic mental types. The work appears to have been carefully and judiciously done and the review can be recommended as an excellent guide to the literature of the period which it covers.

E. C. S.

Leitfaden der Psychologie, von THEODOR LIPPS. Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1906. pp. 360.

Vom Fühlen, Wollen und Denken, Versuch einer Theorie des Willens, von THEODOR LIPPS. Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1907. pp. 275.

Both of these second editions fully justify their designation as *völlig umgearbeitete*. The first has not been greatly increased in bulk, but gives evidence at least in the table of contents of a thorough working